effect, would give to the United Sales—to case of a burupesh first in which England was engaged—the earrying trade of the works. The argument of the federal government withs. They say Concede to private pra-perty upon the sea the same immusity which private pra-perty upon the issue possesses, and we will abandon the, ant relief of the wars of the missile agreement is founded not relief to the same to the missile agreement is founded upon an obvious fallacy, one, we may and, which deliaded and led to an entirely errone conclusion the Manches-ter the aber of Commerce, when, some two years ago, the co an oewious fallacy, one, we may and, which deluded of the to an entirely errore or conclusion the Manchest Christer of Commerce, when, some two years ago, the embers of that budy asked Lord Palmerston to recogne, pur it empit, the American doctrine of the moremity private property upon the high sear. Every porson he he has such an extreme casure happens to be necessary for the purposes a heliggerent. Humanity, as well as the more villace rules of modern warfare, dictate that this year thould never be exercised except mater the casure of extreme ascensivy; and exactly upon the same cound it may be said that enemies' ships carrying mer had die to their own country—the means by which oney, credit, commerce and, consequently, the means resistance may be austained—are as liable to seizure d condemnation as a fortrem which is raised to the ound, or a town or a village which is burned in the warse of a land compaign. The Americans further may they possess only a small standing navy, and that in so of war it is their interest as well as duty to suppleant this desiciency by a volunter force composed of rivateers. We hardly venture to anticipate what rules is European Admirally Courts would lay down if now, her the declaration of 1856, an American privateer could be subjected to their purisdiction. Would to vessel he treated as a pirate, or would the eners have the benefit of the enception which to american law still makes in their behalf? It as generally believed that when Engiand and France, in its, declared war against Rossia, and admitted the principle that "the flag covers the cargo," or that "free ships are green and the strength of America would have en satisfied with this concession—one for which here are green and the strength of American beligerent she are contraband of war. The destruction of commerce, we have been another behalf of the property were recognized, and if England should engaged in a content with perfect security, excepting, of arec, contraband of war. The destruction of commerce, and bow made

countries. As chairman of the late committee no one and deabt his information. If we have any doubt it is whether Hr. Lindsay has precisely that weight and discretion which would render him the best of negotiators no se delicate a mission. The difficulty of the subject can mearcely be over estimated.

In reference to the american consting trade, we regard its. Lindsay's mission as one which might have been undertaken by Don Quinote—though probably the Don, who was, after his fination, a man of even a more elevated sugarity than the vulgar thought, would have declined the duty had it been offered to him. There can be no lecus stands for any British negotiator unless the proposed concessions on the part of the United States be purchased by very large concessions on the part of the United States be purchased by very large concessions on the part of the United States be purchased by very large concessions on the present control of the most recent transactions between the two countries upon the subject of martinum law, our governmentand the remarks applies as much to puts administrations as the present—so he from restricting its demands to a mission, has stretched the letter of international law beyond any warrant of authority, protice or common senses, and has consequently been obliged to retract within a more moderate, we may say a more legal position. We need simply mention the pretensions of our government with regard to Rustam, and the more recent withdrawal of our government from that untenable position. Nor do we expect any better success in negotiations respecting belligerent rights at sea. An attempt to obtain a change was made in 1865; the proposal was then backed by very high authority—negotiated, in fact, by France on behalf of all the European Powers—and declined by the United States. It will be remembered that at the Paris Conference of 1856 the four following propositions were adopted.—

sere adopted:

1. Privateuring is and remains abolished.

2. The entiral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception if contraband of war.

3. Newtral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, re not itable to capture under suremy's flag.

4. Electades, in order to so binding must be effective—that is easy, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the occast of the enemy.

public. We speak, therefore, on the strongest grounds—
or a personal knowledge of opinion in the United States,
and of the view which has been enforced at Washington—
when we express our firm conviction that Mr. Lindsay,
whatever may be the commission which bejumy carry out
for this country, will encounter in 1860 even far iers success than he might have had in 1856 for any proposal
greatly to modify beligerent rights at sea. Since the
priced of the Paris Conference, any change has become at
the same time less argent and more obviously difficult of
adjustment.

[From the London Times, Sept. 1.1]

priod of the Paris Centerence, any change has become at the same time less urgent and more obviously difficult of adjustmath;

Prom the London Times, Sept. 1]

A paragraph is going the round of the newpapers which asserts that Mr. Linesay, the member for Sunderland, is to be deepatched on a mission to the United States, in order to negotiate our admission into the American coasting trade, to settle the rule which is to be observed in the next navel war, and to settle the issue of the two countries with regard to collishoss at sea.

We do not believe that this report is true, and we heartly hope it is not—so heartly that we cannot orboar from protesting against the idea of such a mission. We have a Minister in the United States presumably competent to represent to there; if not, it is easy to recall him and supply his place by some person who is fit for it. We ought not to fail into the practice of setting one man to do another man's work. But, even waiving this objection, we hope that some praces more fitted to represent this country in the United States than Mr Lindsay will be selected. Mr. Lindsay is a self-made and self-dended man jits that is to his honor, but has no tendency to instill into him those qualities which are principally needed in diplemante intercourse. We should be sorry that the gentleman to whom the task of representing the interests of England is intrusted should not appair with him. We have, as we have shown, no reason to congratulate ourselves that we have placed Mr. Cobden in the position of our representative at the Court of France, but, whatever are the grounds on which we complain of Mr. Cobden, we are bound to admit that he occupies, both in this said in all foreign countries, a position to which two his him, we desired paint the subjects on which negotiation; defined on representative at the Court of France, but, whatever are the grounds on which we complain of Mr. Cobden, we are bound to admit that he occupies, both in this and in all foreign countries, a position to which two othe the Aushite that persons whem nobody would think fit to place in office at home are competent to represent the country abroad, and we anticipate nothing but evil about the poincy become established of taking the business of the country out of the hands of our responsible Ministers at foreign Courts and placing it in the hands of novices, who purchase, by serving ur far nothing, a most unlimited licence of mirmanagement.

THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT.

Apprehended Difficulty in Lower Camatia.—No Anticipation of the Urange Frombies.—In flarmee of the Visit on the Camatian, etc.

[From the London Times, August 31.]

There is a poculiar aspect of English colonization in which it a not frequently regarded. India is not a colony at all, but, properly speaking, a subject empire. Australia has rothing in it of subject empire, but is a colony settled parely by percent of the same race and rying under the same laws as correlves. But there is yet another type of colony, of which the Manjatus, the Cape of Good Hope and Canada are Spionmens. Here the English are the conquering race, and another pecole of the same European family ait down close beside them. In no case has it been found that those who colonized the land before us were able to compete successfully with the English settler. We have asserted our superiority as much in the arts of industry as in arms; and, with the single exception of the usaft territor to rise which now form the United States, have never lost by violence a colony which we have once obtained. We may say more. We believe that we have, upon the whole, treated the European races that fell under our power with a mildness and a justice quite increampled in the history of conquering States.

We cannot select a better instance than is afforded at this mement by the colony of Lower Canada. We have held that powerhood over eastly a hundred years. It was acquired by bonquest, and consequently the Crown had the power, by virtue of its preregative, of making whatever changes it thought fif in the laws and constitution of Prance, under an absolute government, with laws and customs in many respects very dissimilar from our own, strongly attached to the Roman Cathète religion, and with little disposition to adopt any improvement, either in legislation of this foreign population, it has been on the side of mildness and indulgence. They have long possessed representative institutions equal to our own, complete freedon of the press a

and levelled with the cure not only the calculation and belman, but those sphendid religious establishments, the monuments of the piety and benevolence of former ages. So effectually have the laws and customs of the ancient rigime been swept away that it is a matter of considerable antiquarian research to reproduce the state of receiving and law which existed under Louis XIV. and his two successors; indeed, if any one calculate form an idea of old France, he must not look to

tenty years ago Lower Canada rose in receition. The octoreak was easily quelied, and the offenders, upon the whole, were treated with clemency. If Lower Canada still remains Freech in feelings and institutions it is because the has had the support of Great Britain. Had the Bosen left to herself, the could acarcoly have failed to be absorbed other by the English colonison on her west or the United States on her south.

If we were, thes, to select any country on the face of the earth which has more reason than another to feel grateful to fereat Britain for uniform care, kindness and consideration, the country we snowld select would be lower Canada. Confiding in the good feeling which we are conscious we deserve, the Quoen has each the heir apparent of the grown of the Britain empire to honor with his presence the inauguration of a magnificent bridge, constructed almost entirely with Britain capitalnot the least of the many advantages which Lower Canada has reaped from her connection with Great Britain-by shick the capital of the Fried President Seriation by shick the capital of the Fried Seriation or the serial of the Fried Seriation or the serial of the Fried Seriation. It was not unreasonable to suppose that such a compliment, shown to a people whose good will we have done so much to conciliate, would call forth corresponding expressions of legality and affection. We do not say that this will not be the case, but we confess that it is with great regret we have read certain proceedings in the Iown Council of Montreal, which we publish elsewhere, and which clearly show that amid the populace and a portion of the municipality of that city very different sentiments prevail. The occasion for the demonstration to which we allude was a proposition which was brought before the City Council of Montreal topulations. The formation to which we allude was a proposition which was brought before the City Council of Montreal to the sentence of Sequence from Commencer square to Victor's square. This opportunity where we can be

and the mether country, and in promoting the good will tewards Grant Britain mong the people of the United States. To the colonisate the promoting feelings of good will tewards Grant Britain among the people of the United States. To the colonisate the presence of the Prince of Wales, as the heir apparent to the British empire, is a visible symbol of the relations by which they are bound to the parent State, while to the Americans it is a tangle the mark of British franching and ericem. It is thread British which, in the person of the Prince of Wales.

goes ever to shake bands with her transaliantic citizens and neighbors. No Minister, however accredited, or whatever his share of good nature; good sense, good taste, and the other personal qualifications which the Prince has displayed so abundantly since his arrival on North American soil, could over represent Egiand in the sense in which she is represented by the her to the throne. A Minister is at the best only a temperary representative of a nation, chosen probably by reason of his attachment to a particular political party; but an hereditary sovereign, or the heir of an hereditary sovereign, ir—at is at in the case of a country satisfied with its rulers and its institutions—the natural and permanent representative of the State to the throne of which he has been been. The Prince of Wales in America may claim to speak not merely for the offinial England of the day, but for the unofficial England which looks to him as a future severeign, and whose sympathics accompany him on his lowney. Even if reyalty had no other uses than those which we see exemplified in the Prince's visit to the New World, the sternest republican must at least admit it to be worth something—always supposing it to be fortunate in its representative—as a powerful personal agency for uniting in cordial sympathy and good will the distant ends of a wast empire.

than those which we see exemplified in the Prince's visit to the Now World, the stornest republican must at least admit it to be worth semething—always supposing it to be fortunate in its representative—as a powerful personal agency for uniting in corollal sympathy and good will the distant ends of a wast empire.

The accounts of the Prince's progress through our North American presessions come opportunely at a time of European distruct and unrest, as a proof of the thorough union and harmony of the British race in all quarters of the globe. They come opportunely to remind European friends and rivals that the greatness of England a not imited to ene section of the earth's surface, but extends to every part of it; that England is not a great Fower of Europe merely, but of the world; and that to conquer the Anglo Sax on race, it would be necessary to seek it not in England alone, but in the free and mighty States which, founded by its enterprise, are growing up beyond the Atlantic and at the antipodes. No Power in the world is no versatile as England in her genius and recourses. The is not only great in berself, but she is great as being the founder of communities, every one of which may hope to attain—one of which has already attained—a front-rank in the affairs of the world. The circums tances attending the separation of Great Britain from the bidest of her colonies were unfortunately such as to produce for a time on both sides certain feelings of jealousy and soreness; but those feelings, as is proved by the welcome proparing for the Prince of Wales in tac United States, are rapidly giving way to mutual friendship and respect, while our experience of wales in such a manner as to secure their enters and unawavering loyalty. One gratifying proof, among many, of the unity of spirit and sentiment prevailing in every part of the British dominious, is afforded by the almost simulianzous adoption of the volunteer movement among the widely scattered portions of our race. At very stage of the Prince's progress in Briti

Effect of Count Persigny's Speech Im Emgland.

The London Firms of august 30, in commenting upon Count Persigny's also people and the property of the Count Persigny's last speech, says.—

Two questions, we are told, were pending before the insuguration of the emptre—one of the East, the other of Italy—neither of which admitted of a pacific solution, but both were settled with great promptitude; and, as the next best thing to no war at all is a short war, we presume that the peace of Villafranca must be considered as another verification of the declaration of ford-aux. Nor can we feel quite convinced that France 'has recognized the principle of non intervention in Italy'' so long as she occupies Rome in force, and thus impaces on the subjects of the Pope a domination which would not last twenty-four hours after those forces were withdrawn.

We are also teld that, after France has achieved so much, it is natural distrust should have arisen in Europe, though this is acarely reconcilable with what is afterwards said—that the "Emperor has again placed France in her legitimate position without shaking the confidence of Europe." France had, it appeared, promised, though we are not told whom, to repulse the attacks of Austria upon Italy, but kept the Italians in Ignorance of the promise, in order to prevent increased excitement among them. The same thing took place in the annexation of Savny and Nice. "France never concealed herf intentions either from Sardinia or England; and has deceived nobody." Now, these are precisely the statements which, so far from reasuring, tend to apread over Europe a greater distruct and a desper discouragement than already exist. Let us have any autranoes the French Minister may give us for the future, but do not require us to subscribe to the correctness of the version of the past. We will say nothing of Sardinia, but for England we can may with perfect confidence that the Emperor of the French entered into an agreement which. Executed the same than already exist. Let us have any autranoe

France.

The Emperor and Empress had reached Annecy, and would stay there until the lat instant.

A rumor had been current that Signor Farial, who want to compliment the Emperor on the occasion of his first visit to the transferred provinces, presented an antograph letter from the King of Sardina, in which Victor Emanuel declared it was impossible for him any longer to resist the current of public feeting in Italy, and that he must lead it or be swept away by it. A Paris despatch, however, asseris that this rumor was without foundation, and that Farial went merely to compliment the Emperor in the name of the King.

Letters from Algiers say that 50,000 Arab horsemen, from all the tribes of Algeris, and even from Tunis, were making preparations to be present at the file to be given in honor of the Emperor, or which occasion they will execute manceurres on a grand scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London Heraid mays that the passage about Savoy and the silence respecting the French treaty in Queen victoria's speech produced a bad impression in Paris.

The Consideriouned states that 100,000 men had been mobilized, and that a permanent camp was about to be stabilished close to the Swine and Germanio frontier.

The Paris Paris gives a rumor that two more regiments were to be despatched to Rome as reinforcements.

Speeches to the Councils General of the Em Ithia and Toulouse of a paoific nature had been made respectively by Marshals Magnan and Niel.

The Paris Bourse was firm and renter were rather higher, closing on the Jist att, as 68 15.

Naples.

Nothing of mement had occurred in Calabria, and the reported flight of the King from Naples had not been confirmed.

It was reported that the Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King, recommending him to avoid a useless effusion of blood, and to follow the example of the Duchess of Farma.

Coldeflostis, the French republican, and one of Garibaid's officers, was killed in the engagement before Reggio. Garibaid ordered splendid obscauses in his honor.

It was reported that several of the Neapolitan Ministers had declared they, would not fight against their countrymen, and if a general rising took place would give it no opposition.

A Naples despatch of August 36 says:—Tranquillity prevals in the city.

The King had a review of some regiments which have been sent to Castellamare.

The expected military demonstration in favor of annuation to Piedmont has been adjourned. Garibaid has left Calabria, but it is not known in what direction he has gone. Becisive events are expected to take place shortly. Baron Brenier has obtained the satisfaction which he demanded.

A report was current that General Briganti had been shot a Montelone by the soldiers of his own regiment.

A statement was afoat that Garibaid entered stonteleone on the 27th of August, and that be had sonceeded in transporting his whole army to the mainland.

Austria.

Austria.

The Austrian government, learing an attack on Venetia, was most solively pushing on the work connecting the Venetian ratiroas with these of Germany, which would enable Austrian Gasetic says—According to intelligence into the work of the Austrian Gasetic says—According to intelligence received direct from Warsaw, the rumor of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Francis gains more consistence, and preparations for that event are, it is mid, being made:

Spain.
Choises was prevaling to a serious extent in Spain. At Malaga six hundred persons were attacked in one day, and Sity of them died.

A Madrid despatch says that the Emperor of the French, on his return from Algeria, will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with the Queen of Spain.

By order of Fued Peona seventy individuals, out the 1 of naving taken part in the late measures, that order hung, and 110 solders shot. He had compelled 3,000 habitants of Damascos to enter the army. Four thousand five hundred solders of the Frisch aspection had disembarked at Beyrout.

The appearance of foreign troops had been the significant and Moslems. Partial fights had taken place in Beyriet. Constantinople letters continue to express fears of a gine ral rising against the Christians when the French landed. Eickening details relative to the late measures continue to come to hand.

At Habeys, out of 3,200 Christians only 1,400 were found remaining—nearly all women and children. The corpuse remained unburied. The Serni was full of them, and in the upper rooms they were piled in beaps five to six feet high.

General Beaufort, the commander of the French forces, in a produmation, had prohibited the Marchites from renewing the conflict.

A Constantinople despatch says.—

and in the upper rooms they were piled in heaps five to a greet high.

General Beaufort, the commander of the Presch forces, in a produmtion, had prohibited the Maronites from renewing the conflict.

A Constantinepie despatch says —

Notwithstan fing the representations of the ambusanders, kurshid Pacha remained at Constantinopie until the Marquis de Lavaiette again insisted upon and obtained his departure, in order that he might be brought to trial in Syria.

The Morsuman inhabitants are assuming a threatening attitude. The parriace has been increased, but the soldiers' pay is ettil in arrears.

[Special Correspondence of the London Times.]

A rumer was circulated, and generally believed, that a meeting of Irane chiets had been held to consult upon their position in respect of foreign intervention, and that it had been decided not to resist. I believe that up to the present time no general course of action has been reclued upon, or by any regular official meeting of the representatives of the Irane nation held. A low Shellar, this those at Kaaleya, may have because of what they never hear they are not so the upon the second policy is uported by a Druse Scheler—with what truth famour notes whe tany thus; they are heart to be a foreign the reported by a Druse Scheler—with what truth famour notes whe tany thus; they are heart to be a journey with some followers, and gave orders that the body was not to be interred untilater his return. In a few days he came back and gave permission for the funeral to proceed, as he had killed four, some say seven, Christians. Even if this report he not trace, it shows what must be the tone of the native Christian society for it to be credited. According to Druse ctiquette, all the neighboring chieft, or their valcels (official representatives), are bound to offer condelones that does not be parente. On the paper, and the servention of the

overnor.

No news of Dr. Livingstone's expedition.
The breshwater at Table Bay had been commenced.
Trade at the Cape was exceedingly sizes.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS. LIVERFOOL, Sept. 2, 1880.

LIYENTOON, Sopt. 2, 1860.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT ENOWSLEY PARK.
The great demonstration which has been for some time the leading topic of conversation in Lancashire came off on Saturday, and was in every respect a brilliant success. Upwards of ten thousand volunteers were on the ground, and one hundred thousand spectators at the very least were present. The volunteers were divided into four brigades of rifles and one of artillery, a guard of honor being formed of Sir T. Gorard's line body of yeomanry cavalry, and the Seventy-first Scotch Rifle Volunteer Corps of Liverpool the demand has been good sales for the week, 3,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been good sales for the week, 3,1,00 bales; mid. Orleans, 6,52, per lb.

Corron steady: sales for the week, 3,300 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been good sales for the week, 31,00 bales; mid. Orleans, 6,52, per lb.

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which elicited at the close of the demonstration the warm commendation of General Wetherall, the Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and a large number of distinguished volunteers. Visiters rode around the lines and were loudly cheered. A special and most enthusiastic cheering was given to his lordship at the close of the review.

Refreshments on a liberal scale were provided for the volunteers at Lord Derby's expense, upwards of five tens of pies having been made for the occasion.

Lornow, Sept. 1, 1860.

The London Zimes, in a leader, objects to being represented in the United States by Mr. Lindsay, and also generally to the policy of taking the business of the country out of the hands of the responsible Ministers of foreign courts and placing it in the hands of novices, who purchase, by serving us for nothing, most unlimited license for mis, management. nanagement.
The death of General Froke causes a vacancy in the

The death of General Froke causes a vacancy is the colonestry of the Fighty-eighth foot.

PARIA.

DAMASCUS, August 20, 1800 (Official).

This morning 167 persons implicated in the late massacres, and on whom sentence of death had been passed, were executed. 57 of the condemned men were hasged in the most popular part of the city, and 110 of the local

in the most popular part of the city, and 110 of the local police were shot in the square.

Their execution has struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil. To morrow those condemned to hard labor and detention will be sent under a strong escort to Beyrout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinopie. Among the persons hanged were brothere, some and parents of the first man of the country. No attention was paid to their rank or dignity. To morrow all the principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried and punished.

The trial of ex-Governor Abemid Aghes and other officers is proceeding before a council of war. The santences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacre will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo their penalties as soon as they are seized. The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline and in perfect loyalty. The

the most rigorous discipline and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is triumphant. Perfect tranquillity reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at

aid and is environe.

PRANCE.

PARM, Sept. 1, 1860.

The Bourse closes fat at 687, 150.
PRINCOLS, August 13, 1890.
General Lamoriciero, in an order of the day, has directed his troops to plunder any town which, on the approach of the enemy, should rise in insurrection.

The London Fence city article, dated Friday evening, mays — The better prospects of the weather again imparted firmness to the funds, and they have closed to day with a good appearance, at an improvement of one eighth—a further influx of gold to the bank having also contributed to the upper tendency. There has been rather more demand in the discount market to-day, but transactions have taken place at \$1/4 a \$1/4 per cent. About £06,000 in fine gold was taken to the Bank to-day. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon to change of importance took place. In the colonial produce market during the week there has been an increased demand for several of the principal articles of consumption, at rather higher quotations. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

at rather higher quotations.

During the month just ended a decline of ) percent has been established in comois. This movement was not created by political affairs, but solely by anxiety regarding harvest. In railway shares the changes have been in sympathy with contoin. On the Faris Bourse, in the face of a series of pacific assurances from the government,

there has been a fall in the funds of about 1/2 per cent from plations previously current. [From the Daily News, City Article ]

Monnay, Sept. 3—Evening.
Stock writes have quickly responded to the improvement in the westher. Funds to day have rises if a N per cent, and there was an incre-sor aquiry for seco rities. Continued purchases o gold by the Bank, the ab-sence of stringency in the money masket, and the antici-pation of a favorable Bank return, were amongst the im-mediate features in operation to-day, but it is felt that everything depends on weather. The discount market may be considered slightly easier, but transactions that take place below the Bank minimum are confined to the best short paper. Besiness at the Bank to day was quiet

The Europa has arrived here.

Cotton steady. Sales yesterday 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters.

Breatsuffit quiet and steady.

Provisions dull.

Consols closed at 93% a 93% for money and ac

Markets.

BICHARDSON, EPENCE AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERNOC, August S1, 1860.

COTTON — The market has relapsed into duliness, the demand from the trade being limited, and prices, without being quotably lower, in some cases favor buyers. Exporters continue to relieve the market. In Manchester business is checked by very unfavorable accounts from India. The quotations are:

Middline with the contraction of the

Orleans. 64.

Mobile. 5%d.

Uplands. 5 13-16d

Brandstruss — The weather has improved, and is not fine. This, with liberal arrivals at this port and Jondon checked the upward tendency of prices, and speciator have withdrawn. For consumption a fair business has been done in wheat. On Tuesday our market was quie for all articles, at previous quotations for wheat. From 6d, per bb. cheaper.

bave withdrawn. For consumption a fair business has been done in wheat. On Tuesday our market was quite for all articles, at previous quotations for wheat. Frour dd. per bbl. cheaper.

At to-day's market miliers bought the best descriptions of wheat to a moderate extent at inil prices. Low qualities not wanted. Flour very slow, and to make saics a further reduction would have to be made. Indian corn manimate. We quote wheat. Red. Western, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. for oasy 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. for new winter; Southern, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d., white, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Flour—fhiladelphia superfine, 30s. to 31s.; extra. 3is. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; white, 13s. to 13s. cx. tra. 3is. 3d. to 12s. 6d.; white, 13s. to 13s. ger barrel. Indian corn—hixed, 3de. 3d.; white, 3s. to 3se. per 480 lbs.
Landon market to day is reported inautive, at is per quarter decline in wheat.

Harr continues in the same dull state.

That continues in the same dull state.

That continues in the same dull state.

Causan in good demand at full prices.

Landon "Yesterday and to day a large business was done, and raics reached 500 tone, at 60s. for common, 61s. for fair refining, 62s. for good, and 64s. for choice.

Tallow has advasced 6d., with salce butchers' at 52s. 6d. per out.

Quen. Bars attendy, at 8s. 3d a 8s. 9d. for Philadelphia,

TAILOW has advanced of ... with sales outcomers at our off per out.

QUER, BARR steady, at 8s 2d a 8s, 9d, for Fhiladelphia and 7s a 7s. 6d, for Baltimore.

Robus —Common has advanced to 4s 8d, a 4s, 9d.

SEEDS—Clover is excited and advanced 4s, a 6s, par out, and yearling made 50s.

SEES — Clover is excited and advanced 4s. a 5s. par Net., and yearling made 50s.

BARING EROTHERS AND CO. S CIRCULAR.

There has been a steady business in our colonial and foreign produce markets during the week without material alteration in prices. Sugar and cotton tirm. Money in less demand. The minimum hack rate of discount centinues at 4 per cont. Consoli leave of at 63 a 634 for money; 93% for the account. Ear aliver, 5s. 1%d; Maxican collars, 6s. 2%d, 3 merican collars, 6s. 2%d, 3 merican collars, 6s. 2%d, 4 merican collars, 6s. 2%d, 5 merican collars, 6s. 2%d, 6 merican collars, 6s. 5 merican collars, 6s. 5 merican superior of the collars of the

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Recepilen at London-Impetuesty of the Ladies-The Crowd Remove Ille Hat An by the Aberigines - The Prince Temphawke ed--His Life Endangered Somebody Throws a Hat in His Face Canadian Comments on the English and American Press,

&c..

sand inhabitante, sixty-one miles distant, at nine o'clock this morning. As the Prince dreve from the hotel to the depot a vast crowd surrounded him. Some shock hands, and one reached over the carriage and took of the Prince's hat, that the crowd might see him better. The Prince took no notice of this, but pleasantly bowed and

the largest in the city, but has a private entrance. The passages are filled with crowds, and as in New York dur-ing the Japanese visit, the ludies attempt to force their way to the private apartments of the suite, are with difficulty repulsed, and linger curiously around the entrance.

Pickpockets are numerous. The hotel is guarded by
soldiers, who call "Hush" to the visiters, but take no notice of the crowd.

During the Prince's absence the townsfolas were regaled with Indian games by the Kilkenny tribe, and by a fremen's tournament, in which as engine from Port. Huron took part, and was the second best.

cup—which was chivalrously presented by the Port Huren

boys.

The Prince stopped no where or the read to Sarnia, but crowds gathered and cheered at every station. His reception at Sarnia was fine. The usual city and county addresses were presented at the railroad station, and were varied by an address read by an old Indian. About two hundred genuine Indians were grouped together, belonging to various tribes, some of them coming from

with a fine display of Indian oratory, welcomes the Prince, and presented him with a magnificent som hawk, in a decorated bark case. An interpreter translated this speech, which was splendidly delivered, and they translated into Indian the Prince's reply. Each Indian was

took of a collation at the Grand Trunk station. As they drove up to the station two of the four horses been as de-tached from the carriage, and for a few moments the Prince was in great dauger, as the borses reared and plunged frantically, encouraged by the shouts of the crowd. The Prince coolly retained his seat, be wever, and the horses were finally subdued. The royal train reached London at hair pass three,

where the Prince was received by a great crowd at the excitement, fell in an apoplectic fit before him, and the Prince ran up stairs hastily, as if to avoid the sight.

ceptance of the apologies.

To night the Prince attended a ball. The room looked exactly like that of a country village fremen's ball. The

gress have at length reached Canada, and are displayed in every reading room. They provoke much laughter, not less by their tardiness than by the unscouracies which they display in statements about the habits of the people the geography of the country and even the meet common statistics.

The leading Canadians, such as members of Parlia

Falls, arriving there late in the afternoon, as he stope at several small places on the route. He remains there till Tuesday next, and then goes to Hamilton; then to Detroit, and then to the pest of the American eagle

for raw in fine, being cheeper. 160 cases rabsharb particular was made (Maries millar, 26 in a. 120). Burden particular and the control of th The Opera and Theatres.